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| EXAMINER | |
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| SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE | MAIL DATE | DELIVERY MODE |
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 10/788,503 | AGRAWALA ET AL. | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | David Faber | 2178 | |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 January 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-29 and 31-40* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-29, 31-40* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is made in response to amendment filed on 15 January 2007.

2. Claims 1-6, 10-13, 15-27, 31-33, and 36-40 have been amended.

3. The rejection of Claims 1-6, 14-16, 20-25, 27-28, 31, 33-34, and 37-39 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al (US Patent #6,594,348, patented 7/15/2003) in further in view of Chiu et al (US PGPub 2002/0107888, published 8/8/2002) has been withdrawn necessitated by the amendment. The rejection of Claims 7, and 9 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al in further in view of Chiu et al in further view of Lai et al has been withdrawn necessitated by the amendment. The rejection of Claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al in further in view of Chiu et al in further view of Lai et al in further view of Sotomayor (US Patent #5,708,825, patented 1/13/1998) has been withdrawn necessitated by the amendment. The rejection of Claims 10-13, 17-19, 29, 35-36, and 40 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al in further in view of Chiu et al in further view of Borman et al (US Patent #6,226,955, filed 5/1/2001). The rejection of Claim 26 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al in further in view of Chiu et al in further view of Tanenbaum (Tanenbaum, "Modern Operating Systems, copyrighted 2001, pgs 132-151). The rejection of Claim 32 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al in further in view of Chiu et al in further view of Giacalone, JR. (US PGPub 2001/0052000, filed 12/13/2001).

4. Claims 1-29 and 31-40 are pending. Claims 1, 15, 22, 33, and 38 are independent claims.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 1-29 and 31-40 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

7. Claims 1, 3, 5, 11, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24-27, 32, 33, 36, and 38-39 recite the limitation "the different portable input devices." There appears to be insufficient antecedent basis since the element "different portable input device" was defined as a singular element within the independent claims, but later referred within the claims as the element being viewed in a plural sense as "different portable input devices." Therefore, there is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

8. Claim 24 and 32 recite the limitation "the different input devices". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and

the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 1-6, 14-16, 20-25, 27-28, 31, 33-34, and 37-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al (US Patent #6,594,348, patented 7/15/2003) in further in view of Chiu et al (US PGPub 2002/0107888, published 8/8/2002) in further in view of Buckley et al (WIPO WO 03/083717A1, published 10/9/2003).

As per independent Claim 1, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method comprising:

- Converting components in a hypertext document to include alternate component activation tags (Column 7, lines 25-60: Discloses a browser retrieving an HTML page consisting of a number of page elements, parsing the HTML page to create an object model that is a one-to-one mapping of the document, and creating a dialogue state structure with the voice browser controller, that adds dialogue elements to the model in which the elements contain input, output and references to the object model position properties. Column 8, line 52 – Column 10, line 67: discloses different inputs that are incorporated to controlling the browser and their functionality.)
- activating the converted components in the hypertext document by receiving input signals related to the alternate component activation tag from of the different portable input devices. (Column 9, line 20-30: When a key is pressed, DTML tone, or signal is sent to browser for the corresponding functionality of the pressed key to occur. Column 5, lines 38-52; Column 6, lines 35-43: discloses the tones are audio signals used from a phone to a

DTMF receiver. FIG 1, Column 5, lines 48-51 discloses an input device. Furthermore, Bjurstrom et al discloses that voice browsers were developed for users that wish access information from a web page or WWW content through a telephone. Thus, it is implied it is inherent that each user uses their own telephone (FIG 1; Column 5, lines 50-53) to access information when a user uses Bjurstrom et al's voice browsing system.)

However, Bjurstrom et al fails to specifically disclose controlling a display module to display the alternative component activation tag with the convert component in the hypertext document and activating the converted component in the hypertext document displayed on the display module by receiving an input signal related to the alternate component activation tags from at least one of a plurality of portable input devices operated by one of the plurality of users that are viewing the display module.

However, Chiu et al discloses a system for browsing online using numeric keys wherein a displayed document containing plurality of hyperlinks is edited to including a correspond number to the plurality of hyperlinks, wherein the updated document is displayed with the corresponding number next to its corresponding hyperlink. In addition, a user uses an input device, e.g. remote controller, to select numbers that will triggers input actions that would cause the loading of the selected hyperlink or related function key onto the display. (Paragraph 0007, 0017-0020, 0025-0028, 0033; FIG 3)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have modified Bjurstrom et al's method with Chiu et al's method

since Chiu et al's method would have provided the benefit enabling a user to be able to browse online navigating document by using numeric keys.

However, Bjurstrom and Chiu et al fail to specifically disclose controlling a shared display module... wherein the shared display module is simultaneously viewable by a plurality of users of which each user is simultaneously interacting with a different portable input device. However, Buckley et al discloses a shared display screen simultaneously viewable by a plurality of users (FIG1; Page 4, lines 9-11) of which users are interacting simultaneously with their own input device. (FIG 6B-6D; Page 9, line 30 – Page 10, line 5: Discloses different embodiments of users simultaneously interacting with a different portable input device being PDAs (Page 1, lines 27-30))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have modified Bjurstrom et al's method and Chiu et al's method with Buckley et al's ability for users to interact with their own device and for the users to be able to view a shared display since it provides the benefit of allowing users interact with on their own device independently which has the ability to share information among a shared environment by allowing user send their information to a shared display, and allowing users to retrieve the information from the shared display.

As per dependent claim 2, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method further comprising:

- parsing the hypertext document to identify hyperlinks and open fields (Column 7, lines line 29-30, 35-45: parsing the document that results in a parse tree

structure with all page elements, which includes links and input fields (line 29-30))

As per dependent claim 3, Claim 3 recites similar limitations as in claim 1, and is similar rejected under rationale. Bjurstrom et al discloses of being able to process different types of input signals from a portable input devices which the browsing system can recognize; (Column 9, lines 20-47: A user has a number of input selections to select from the portable input device used (telephone) wherein each input is a signal that comprises a certain functionality, thus a different type of signal from the portable input device. Therefore, an input occurs, transmitted to a receiver in the browser, browser processes and performs the corresponding functionality of that input)

As per dependent claim 4, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method further comprising:

- activating the converted components by receiving alphanumeric symbola that represent the alternate component activation taga. (Column 9, lines 20-30: An example disclosing using the number '7', an alphanumeric symbol, as an input. Column 9, line 30 – Column 10, line 67 discloses other alphanumeric symbols used and their functionalities.)

As per dependent claim 5, Claim 5 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is similar rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method further comprising:

- providing a plurality of browsing modes to perform various navigational commands; (Browser that dedicated to HTML application functions (Abstract,

lines 5-8), which include back, forward, go to start page, menu (Column 9, lines 35-47)

- modifying the plurality of browsing modes to include alternate browsing activation tags; and activating a particular browsing mode by receiving an input signal related to a particular alternate browsing activation tag that is associated with the particular browsing mode from at least one of the portable input devices operated by one of the plurality of users. (Column 7, line 60 – Column 10, line 67: Discloses various browser functions implemented to be operated by inputs that when inputted activate the corresponding functionality. Inputs include inputs that are intended for HTML application functionality and the operations performed by the voice browser are determined from the action specified by the HTML application for the particular DTMF tone interpretation. (column 7, line 45-51) Pressing certain keys assigned to keys are inputted include perform returning to previously view HTML page (Column 10, lines 17-22), and going to the start (home) page. (Column 10, lines 49-54)

Furthermore, based on the rejection of Chiu et al and the rationale incorporated within, Bjurstrom edits the content to include an alternative tag include the operations of the plurality of browsing modes, thus using Chiu et al's method, the display would include the modified content, e.g. a number, that corresponds to a particular functions wherein a user operates a input device to activate the particular function.

As per dependent Claim 6, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method comprising:

- activating the browsing modes by receiving alphanumeric symbols that represents the particular alternate browsing activation tag. (Column 9, lines 20-30: An example disclosing using the number '7', an alphanumeric symbol, as an input. Column 9, line 30 – Column 10, line 67 discloses other alphanumeric symbols used and their functionalities.)

As per dependent Claim 14, Bjurstrom et al fails to specifically discloses annotating the hypertext document with a unique code such that the input signal is associated with the hypertext document. However, Chiu et al discloses the ability to display a web page with hyperlinks displaying corresponding numbers next to the hyperlink so the user can operate function keys using numeric keys to access the links. (Paragraph 0027-0030) Thus, this feature annotates the document for the number to be placed next to the hyperlink in the document wherein each number is a form of a unique code representing a corresponding input function to that hyperlink. Each number is different, shown in FIG 3, therefore each number represents a different link, and a different input to make it unique.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Bjurstrom et al's method with Chiu et al's method since Chiu et al's method would have provided the benefit enabling a user to be able to browse online navigating document by using numeric keys.

As per independent claim 15, Claim 15 recites similar limitations as in Claims 1 and 5, and similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 16, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method comprising:

- activating the browsing modes by receiving alphanumeric symbols that represents the alternate browsing activation tags. (Column 9, lines 20-30: An example disclosing using the number '7', an alphanumeric symbol, as an input. Column 9, line 30 – Column 10, line 67 discloses other alphanumeric symbols used and their functionalities.)

As per dependent Claim 20, Claim 20 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1, and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 21, Claim 21 recites similar limitations as in Claim 4, and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per independent Claim 22, Claim 22 recites a system for performing the method of Claim 1 and is rejected similarly under rationale. Furthermore, Bjurstrom et al discloses an input processor configured to receive and process input signals. (Column 9, lines 23-29: a DMTF receiver, or processor, receives a DTMF tone that was inputted by one of the users using their phone and interpreted into a readable execution that can be read by the voice browser to execute the functionality corresponding the input.)

As per dependent Claim 23, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method wherein the input signals received by the input processor are associated with alphanumerical symbols. (Column 9, lines 20-30: An example disclosing using the number '7', an alphanumeric symbol, as an input. Column 9, line 30 – Column 10, line 67 discloses other alphanumeric symbols used and their functionalities.)

As per dependent Claim 24, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method wherein output data to of the different input devices. (column 5, lines 54-56) However, Bjurstrom et al

fails to disclose an output module to receive data from the hypertext display controller. However, Chiu et al discloses a communications protocol that used to send data to a display output such as a television to be displayed. (Paragraph 0026-0028)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have modified Bjurstrom et al's method with Chiu et al's method since Chiu et al's method would have provided the benefit enabling a user to be able to browse online navigating document by using numeric keys on a TV.

As per dependent claim 25, Claim 25 recites similar limitations as in Claim 3, and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 27, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method comprising cell phones (FIG 1; Column 5, lines 50-53)

As per dependent Claim 28, Claim 28 recites similar limitations as in Claim 5 and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 31, Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et al fail to specifically the shared displayed comprises multiple screens. However, Buckley et al discloses the display screen may be divided into a number of segments or display areas (screens). (Page 4, lines 12-15; Page 5, lines 19-26) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have modified Bjurstrom et al's method and Chiu et al's method with Buckley et al's shared display to be divided into multiple frames or screens since it would have provided the benefit of sharing multiple documents or pages at a time among user that saves performance time when only sharing one document or page a time.

As per independent claim 33, Claim 33 recites similar limitations as in Claims 1 and 5 combined, and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 34, Bjurstrom et al discloses a variety of navigational controls for browsing through hypertext documents. (Browser that dedicated to HTML application functions (Abstract, lines 5-8), which include back, forward, go to start page, menu (Column 9, lines 35-47, Column 10)

As per dependent Claim 37, Claim 37 recites similar limitations of Claim 1, and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per independent Claim 38, Bjurstrom et al discloses a computer-readable medium comprising:

- Converting components in a hypertext document to include alternate component activation tags represented by symbols (Column 7, lines 25-60: Discloses a browser retrieving an HTML page consisting of a number of page elements, parsing the HTML page to create an object model that is a one-to-one mapping of the document, and creating a dialogue state structure with the voice browser controller, that adds dialogue elements to the model in which the elements contain input, output and references to the object model position properties. Column 8, line 52 – Column 10, line 67: discloses different inputs of symbols that include numbers that are incorporated to controlling the browser and their functionality.)
- activating the converted components by receiving and processing input signal from the different portable input devices. (Column 9, line 20-30: When a

symbol, that includes number, is pressed, DTML tone, or signal is sent to browser for the corresponding functionality of the pressed symbol to occur. Column 5, lines 38-52; Column 6, lines 35-43: discloses the tones are audio signals used from a phone to a DTMF receiver. Furthermore, Bjurstrom et al discloses that voice browsers were developed for users that wish access information from a web page or WWW content through a telephone. Thus, it is implied it is inherent that each user uses their own telephone (FIG 1; Column 5, lines 50-53) to access information when a user uses Bjurstrom et al's voice browsing system.)

However, Bjurstrom et al fails to specifically disclose controlling a display module to display the symbols representing the convert components in the hypertext document and activating the converted components by receiving and processing input signals related to the symbols from the different portable input devices operated by one of the plurality of users that are viewing the display module.

However, Chiu et al discloses a system for browsing online using numeric keys wherein a displayed document containing plurality of hyperlinks is edited to including a correspond number to the plurality of hyperlinks, wherein the updated document is displayed with the corresponding number next to its corresponding hyperlink. In addition, a user uses an input device, e.g. remote controller, to select a number that will triggers an input action that would cause the loading of the selected hyperlink or related function key onto the display, such as a television. (Paragraph 0007, 0017-0020, 0025-0028, 0033; FIG 3)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have modified Bjurstrom et al's method with Chiu et al's method since Chiu et al's method would have provided the benefit enabling a user to be able to browse online navigating document by using numeric keys.

However, Bjurstrom and Chiu et al fail to specifically disclose controlling a shared display module... wherein the shared display module is simultaneously viewable by a plurality of users of which each user is simultaneously interacting with a different portable input device. However, Buckley et al discloses a shared display screen simultaneously viewable by a plurality of users (FIG1; Page 4, lines 9-11) of which users are interacting simultaneously with their own input device. (FIG 6B-6D; Page 9, line 30 – Page 10, line 5: Discloses different embodiments of users simultaneously interacting with a different portable input device being PDAs (Page 1, lines 27-30))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have modified Bjurstrom et al's method and Chiu et al's method with Buckley et al's ability for users to interact with their own device and for the users to be able to view a shared display since it provides the benefit of allowing users interact with on their own device independently which has the ability to share information among a shared environment by allowing user send their information to a shared display, and allowing users to retrieve the information from the shared display.

As per dependent Claim 39, Claim 39 recites similar limitations as in Claims 1 and 5 and is similarly rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Bjurstrom discloses computer-readable medium comprising:

- modifying the plurality of browsing modes to include alternate browsing activation tags; each alternate browsing activation tag represented by a symbol and activating browsing modes by receiving and processing a particular symbol. (Column 7, line 60 – Column 10, line 67: Discloses various browser functions implemented to be operated by input symbols that when the input symbol is pressed, it activates the corresponding functionality. Inputs include inputs that are intended for HTML application and the operations performed by the voice browser are determined from the action specified by the HTML application for the particular DTMF tone interpretation. (column 7, line 45-51) Pressing certain keys assigned to various symbols that include by numbers are inputted include perform returning to previously view HTML page (Column 10, lines 17-22), and going to the start (home) page. (Column 10, lines 49-54)

11. Claims 7, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al (US Patent #6,594,348, patented 7/15/2003) in further in view of Chiu et al (US PGPub 2002/0107888, published 8/8/2002) in further in view of Buckley et al (WIPO WO 03/083717A1, published 10/9/2003) in further view of Lai et al (US Patent #6,912,326, filed 5/21/2002).

As per dependent Claim 7, Bjurstrom et al, Chiu et al, and Buckley et al fail to specifically disclose further comprising abbreviating the hypertext document such that display space needed in displaying the hypertext document is reduced. However, Lai et

al discloses reducing an electronic document display to be able to view documents on small, portable devices wherein the size of the reduced document width. (Abstract, Column 2, lines 56-61)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time of Applicant's invention to have modified Bjurstrom et al, Chiu et al, and Buckley et al with Lai et al's method since Lai et al's method would have provided the benefit that a reduced document can be displayed on the screen of the digital portable devices such that larger and more understandable portion of the original document can be viewed by the user, wile the visual quality is preserved.

As per dependent Claim 9, Bjurstrom et al, Chiu et al, Buckley et al, and Lai et al fail to specifically disclose automatically reducing the image media content in the hypertext document. However, since Lai et al method functions based on an algorithm that reduces the document as a whole based on pixel information, without losing visual quality, (Column 1, line 60- Column 2, line 30; FIG 5) it would have obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention that text and image content would be automatically reduced and displayed at a reduced scale within the displayed reduced sized document since it would have provided the ability provide documents with reduce images sizes so images even set for bigger screens doesn't overlap text or other images on images on portable devices with smaller screens.

12. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al (US Patent #6,594,348, patented 7/15/2003) in further in view of Chiu et al (US

PGPub 2002/0107888, published 8/8/2002) in further in view of Buckley et al (WIPO WO 03/083717A1, published 10/9/2003) in further view of Lai et al (US Patent #6,912,326, filed 5/21/2002) in further view of Sotomayor (US Patent #5,708,825, patented 1/13/1998).

As per dependent Claim 8, Bjurstrom et al, Chiu et al, Buckley et al, and Lai et al fail to specifically disclose abbreviating the hypertext document comprises automatically summarizing text in the hypertext document. However, Sotomayor discloses a summary page generator that scans textual data in a document and creates a summary of the page. (FIG 3; Column 8, line 26 – Column 9, line 10) In addition, Column 11, lines 35-63 discloses the different types of summary pages created.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Bjurstrom et al, Chiu et al, Buckley et al, and Lai et al's method with Sotomayor's method since Sotomayor's method would have provided a method of page summary generation that would provide a page describing key topics for easy viewing for quicker recognition about a document.

13. Claims 10-13, 17-19, 29, 35-36, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al (US Patent #6,594,348, patented 7/15/2003) in further in view of Chiu et al (US PGPub 2002/0107888, published 8/8/2002) in further in view of Buckley et al (WIPO WO 03/083717A1, published 10/9/2003) in further view of Borman et al (US Patent #6,226,955, filed 5/1/2001).

As per dependent Claim 10, Claim 10 recites similar claims as in Claim 1 and 5 and is similarly rejected under rationale. However, Bjurstrom et al, Chiu et al, and Buckley et al fail to disclose that browsing modes to perform various navigational controls were automated browsing modes. However, Borman et al discloses an animated tour of an automatic navigation of web pages stored in a list. The method loads the first page in a browser window from the list automatically. Then after a time delay, a new page is loaded automatically from the list. This automated process continues until all the pages listed in the list have been viewed or the user terminates the process. (Column 3, lines 30-50) In addition, Borman et al discloses other automated browsing modes on retrieving files without traversing in reverse order of site identifiers selected. (Column 3, line 51-Column 4, line 19)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have modified Bjurstrom et al's, Chiu et al's method and Buckley et al's method with Borman et al's method since Borman et al's method would have provided the benefit of users saving time and effort in finding information on the Internet.

As per dependent Claim 11, Bjurstrom et al, Chiu et al, and Buckley et al fail to specifically disclose deactivating the particular automated browsing mode by receiving a command from one of the plurality of input devices. However, Borman et al discloses during the animated tour process, (Column 3, lines 30-50) the user can terminated the animation by using the stop timer button. (Column 7, lines 15-16)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have modified Bjurstrom et al's, Chiu et al's method and Buckley et al's method with Borman et al's method since Borman et al's method would have provided the benefit of providing operational control for navigation the Internet based on the user's preferences.

As per dependent Claim 12 and 13, Claim 12 recites similar limitations as in Claim 10, and is similarly rejected under rationale. Bjurstrom et al, Chiu et al, and Buckley et al fail to disclose activating the particular automated browsing mode by receiving an input signal related to a particular automated browsing activation tag associated with the particular automated browsing mode from at least one of the portable input devices operated by one of the plurality of users, where in the receiving an alphanumeric symbol that represents the automated browsing activation tag. However, based on the rejection of Claims 1, 5, and 6 incorporated, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have used Bjurstrom et al's input methods with automated browsing since it would have provided the benefit of users with visual problems to be able to operation advance automated features in browsers using various input devices.

As per dependent Claim 17, Claim 17 recites similar limitations as in Claim 10, and is similar rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 18 and 19, Claim 18 and 19 recites similar limitations as in Claim 10, and is similarly rejected under rationale. Bjurstrom et al, Chiu et al, and Buckley et al fails to disclose activating the particular automated browsing mode by

receiving an input signal related to a particular automated browsing activation from at least one of the portable input devices operated by one of the plurality of users, where in the receiving an alphanumeric symbol that represents the automated browsing activation tag. However, based on the rejection of Claims 1, 5, and 6 incorporated, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have used Bjurstrom et al's input methods with automated browsing since it would have provided the benefit of users with visual problems to be able to operation advance automated features in browsers.

As per dependent Claim 29, Claim 29 recites similar limitations as in Claim 10 and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 35, Claim 35 recites similar limitations as in Claim 10 and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 36, Borman et al discloses the use of continuous use of scrolling and cycling through documents, previewing of documents, and browsing of hyperlinks listed by the user. (Abstract, Column 3, lines 23-50) Borman et al allows the users to activate a tour of all the web sites that been saved in a list that goes through all the pages scrolling and cycling each of the page, showing a preview of each page listed in the link list. The user can specify how the delay between each preview of the pages show, and when to stop the automatic browsing of the hyperlinks (Column 3, lines 23-50) In addition, Borman et al's method is able to automatically randomly choose a link from the list after one has been selected. Its chooses the first link, the link prior to one shown, the next after shown, or the last link on the list. (Column 3, lines 18-22)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Bjurstrom et al's, Chiu et al's, and Buckley et al's method with Borman et al's method since Borman et al's method would have provided the benefit of users saving time and effort in finding information on the Internet.

As per dependent claim 40, Claim 40 recites similar limitations as in Claims 10 and Claim 39 combined, and is rejected under rationale.

14. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al (US Patent #6,594,348, patented 7/15/2003) in further in view of Chiu et al (US PGPub 2002/0107888, published 8/8/2002) in further in view of Buckley et al (WIPO WO 03/083717A1, published 10/9/2003) in further view of Tanenbaum (Tanenbaum, "Modern Operating Systems, copyrighted 2001, pgs 132-.151)

As per dependent claim 26, Bjurstrom et al, Chiu et al, and Buckley et al fails to specifically disclose implementing a scheduling algorithm to process the input signals in the order. However, Tanenbaum discloses the use of scheduling algorithms that schedules which process to run next. Tanenbaum discloses scheduling algorithms that could be used such as shortest job first, and first-come first served. (pp 132-151)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Bjurstrom et al, Chiu et al, and Buckley et al's method with Tanenbaum since Tanenbaum would have provided the benefit of enabling processes to be processed in a specific order within a processor.

15. Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al (US Patent #6,594,348, patented 7/15/2003) in further in view of Chiu et al (US PGPub 2002/0107888, published 8/8/2002) in further in view of Buckley et al (WIPO WO 03/083717A1, published 10/9/2003) in further view of Giacalone, JR. (US PGPub 2001/0052000, filed 12/13/2001).

As per dependent Claim 32, Bjurstrom et al, Chiu et al, and Buckley et al fail to specifically disclose the shared displayed includes a status display indicating status and historical information related to the input signal from the plurality of input devices. However, Giacalone, JR discloses a display controller that maintains an exact log of piece of content presented to the display where it transmitted to a database. Additional data from other system controllers are stored in the database that can be queried for statistical analysis. (Paragraph 0015, 0036, 0044)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have used Bjurstrom et al, Chiu et al, and Buckley et al's methods with Giacalone, JR's method since Giacalone JR's method would have provided the benefit of providing a summary of information of information used for determining future advertising and financial purposes.

### *Response to Arguments*

16. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-29, and 31-40 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Arguments addressed regarding to the new limitations of Claim 1-29, and 31-40 brought forth in the amendment in regards controlling a shared display module ...wherein the shared display module is simultaneously viewable by a plurality of users of which each user is simultaneously interacting with a different portable input device have been viewed in Buckley et al.

***Conclusion***

17. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Faber whose telephone number is 571-272-2751. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 8am to 430pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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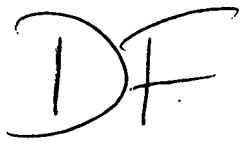

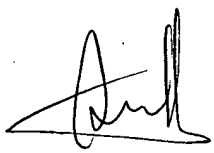

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**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**